

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 11. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROTHERAGE and CO-MISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.
8th Cincinnati, February 19—

**LATEST
IMPORTED GOODS.**
100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tierces,
20 half Tierces,
50 Barrels and
100 Kegs,
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior
quality
Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy
Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms
by the package, at Philadelphia, New York &
Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extreme-
ly low added—by application to
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
December 25th, 1815 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-
na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

JAMES GARRISON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Apothecary and Druggist,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON.
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and phy-
sicians and all dealers in his line, that he has,
and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;
Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Phi-
ladelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of
Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual cred-
it, viz.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Aloes Sact | Gum Tragacanth |
| Antimony | Myrrh |
| Aniseed | Guaiac |
| Borax refined | Copal |
| Brimstone | Shal Lac |
| Burgundy Pitch | Pow'd. Peruvian Bark |
| Cantharides | Rheubarb |
| Cochineal | Jalap |
| Cream Tartar | Ipecacuanha, &c. |
| Cloves | Sal Ammoniac |
| Cinnamon | Fol Senna |
| Mace | Manna Flake |
| Nutmegs | Camomile Flowers |
| 12 dozen Castor Oil | Orange Peel |
| Gum Camphor | Gentian Root, &c. |
| Arabic | |

PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.
Anderson's Pills
Lee's N. & B. Pills
Hooper's Pills
Batesman's Drops
British Oil
Turlington's Balsom
Itch Ointment

DYE STUFFS.
Aquaforis by the car-
boy or pound
Oil of Vitriol by the
carboy or pound
Madder, &c.

PAINTS, &c.
Spanish Brown
Whiting
White Lead
Drop Lead
Cromie Yellow
Dutch Pink
Pat Yellow
Linsed Oil
Spts Turpentine
Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for ma-
chinery, which will be sold low—with a gen-
eral assortment of Perfumes.
Lexington, Dec. 15th. 1815. 51-12m.

DOWNING & GRANT,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-
more, and are now opening at their store on
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-
streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

| | |
|--|--|
| Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Allspice, Black Pepper, Cayenne do Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mustard, Allum, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Brimstone, WINE, BRANDY, Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash. House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual. They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex- ington. Nov. 23, 1815. 48-1f | Raisins, Prunes, Almonds, Figs, Cold Struck, Sweet & Castor Seeds & Mocha New-England Cheese, Salt, Shad, Herrings, Wash Balls, Shaving Soap, Pipes, Wooden Cocks, Overalls, JAMAICA SPIRITS WHISKEY. |
|--|--|

Sheriff's Blanks,
For Sale at this Office.

John Bickley,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Attends the Circuit Courts of Fayette, Jessamine &
Scott. His place of residence, Lexington—his of-
fice, next door to Dr. W. Warfield's shop. 9

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday,
the 11th of March next, at the court house door
in the town of Lexington, for ready money, two
likely young negro fellows, Willis & George, de-
ceded by Robert Grinstead to me, in trust, to secure
Robert Holmes and James McConnell from any
damage that might accrue from their endorsement
of a note specified in the deed of trust. Due atten-
dance will be given.
J. W. STOUT.
February 19. 8

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS,

Has removed his
IRON AND CASTINGS STORE
To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholo-
mew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-
site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.
Lexington, 8th Feb.

FOR RENT,

The House and Stable,
Fronting the New Market-House—Apply to
JOHN L. MARTIN, or
DAVID MEGOWAN.
February 19. 8-4

E. S. Allen, (Cabinet Maker)

CARRIES on the above business on Upper-
street, a few doors above Dr. Ridgely's, Lexington,
Kentucky, where every attention will be paid to
those who may please to favour him with their
patronage. The public may rest assured of having
their work made in a manner not inferior to any in
the Western country—All kinds of Cabinet work
shall be neatly executed and in a workman-like
manner. He respectfully solicits the public pa-
tronage.
February 25, 1815. 9-

REMOVAL.

HAY AND WHITMARSH.
Have removed from the corner of Main & Mill
streets, to the house formerly occupied as the
Branch Bank, where they have an elegant assort-
ment of the following goods:—Gentlemen's best
Boots, Shoes and Pumps—Men's and Boys' coarse
Shoes—Ladies', Misses' and Children's Kid, Mor-
occo and Leather Slippers, which will be sold on
reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.
Measures taken for shoes, which will be strictly
attended to.
February 26. 9-3

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are request-
ed to come forward and make immediate payment,
as no longer indulgence can or will be given.
JAMES MAXWELL.
February 19 8

POPLAR TREES.

From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Pop-
lars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at
Captain John Fowler's Forest Garden, on very
moderate terms. Those who are disposed to or-
nament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the
town streets, may be supplied if they make an ear-
ly application.
Feb 14. 8



STILLS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will
sell low for cash. He has lately received from
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which en-
ables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also
continues to carry on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
as usual—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS
would be employed, to whom the highest
wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7d-

Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new
Episcopal Church. Apply to
JOHN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery

John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that
he has removed to his house immedi-
ately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street,
where he will keep a constant supply of MED-
ICINES, wholesale and retail.
Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he re-
quests all those in arrearsages for Nails, to
make payment immediately, as he intends go-
ing to the eastward.—2 ft

Taken up by William Lindsay, one Bay Horse,
six years old next spring, 13 1-2 hands high, no brands
perceivable, appraised to 13 dollars—also one Bay
Mare, six years last spring, has a scar over the right
eye, 13 1-2 hands high, no brands perceivable, ap-
praised to \$13, by David Logan, Esq.
JAMES VANCE,
LEONARD CHEANEY
9-3p

Taken up by Benjamin Uterbock, in Wood-
ford county, living on the waters of Greer's Creek,
about 2 miles of Sublett's Ferry, one Gray Mare,
14 1-2 hands high, 7 years old, branded I C on the
near shoulder and off buttock—appraised to 40 dol-
lars, before me, this 25th day of November, 1815.
H. WATKINS, J. P.
9-3p

Taken up by J. R. Witherspoon, living in Fay-
ette county, on North Elkhorn, one Gray Horse,
supposed to be 2 years old last spring, 14 hands
high, appears to have been branded on the off-should-
er, appraised to \$20.
ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P.
10-3

Storage & Commission Business.

SHULTZ & CHALFANT,
Beg leave to inform the Merchants of Ken-
tucky, that they have commenced the Storage
and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky.
where they will constantly attend to the re-
ceiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c.
committed to their care.
They also carry on the

Copper and Tinning Business,

And intend keeping always on hand, a general
supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at
the Pittsburgh prices, without the addition of
freight.
N.B.—Orders will be strictly attended to.
February 10-7-2m

William B. & Joseph H. Graves,

Will dispose of some
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
BY LOTTERY.
AND OFFER THE FOLLOWING
SCHEME.

- No. 1—Prize a Negro Man named Jim,
aged 45 years good wagoner, \$500
2—one ditto a Negro Woman,
named Esther, aged 23 years,
and Child, 500
3—one ditto one hundred Acres of
Land, lying in Nicholas county—
about 20 acres under cultivation,
some cabins, good apple and
peach orchard, 500
4—one ditto one Stud Horse, nine
years old next spring, by the old
imported Diomedes, out of a Fear-
nought mare, 400
5—one ditto a Negro Girl, named
Nancy, likely and well grown,
ten years old, 300
6—one ditto a Sorrel Horse, Mar-
tingale, Saddle and Bridle, well
gaited, six years old, 150
7—one ditto one first rate Gelding,
six years old, 120
8—one ditto one black Mare, 7
years old, with foal by Diomedes,
9—one ditto one bay Horse, 5 years
old, 100
10—one ditto one bay Mare, 5 years
old, 65
11—one ditto one Sorrel Mare, 4
years old, 60
12—one ditto one first rate Silver
Watch, with Gold Key, 40
13—one ditto one Silver French
Watch, 20
14, 15, 16—three ditto one Man's
Saddle, mounted complete, with
plated Stirrup Irons, at \$35 each 105
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
—ten ditto one pattern of Kersy-
mere for pantaloons, at \$6 each, 60
27, 28, 29, 30, 31—five ditto, one
Trunk each, mounted and fin-
ished complete at 5 dollars, 25
32 to 131 inclusive—one hundred
ditto, one Sursingle, each at \$1 100
132 to 331 inclusive—two hundred
ditto one Girth each, 30 cents, 100
332 to 145 inclusive—1074 ditto,
one Spelling Book each, at 25
cents, 268 50

1405 Tickets, at \$2 50 cents, each, \$3515 50
The prizes except the land, will be deliv-
ered to the fortunate holders of tickets in Lex-
ington, immediately after the drawing is com-
pleted.

The drawing will take place in Lexington,
about the first of March, under the direction
of respectable managers to be appointed.
January 26th, 1815 10

All Prizes are floating.

The drawing of the above Lottery will positively
take place in Lexington on the 28th of March, and
continue three days. Tickets may be had of
Messrs. James & B. L. Graves & Co. at their store
on Cheapside, on a credit, until the day of drawing.
Likewise may be had in Winchester, Mountsterling,
Paris, Versailles and Georgetown
10— March 1, 1816.

Painting, Glazing, Paper-hanging,

Cutting Glass, Sign Painting, &c.
The Subscriber informs his friends and the pub-
lic in general, that he continues to carry on the above
business in all its various branches, at his shop on
Main Cross street, joining Mr. Robert Holmes's—
he will do work at the shortest notice, and will at-
tend any of the neighboring towns or in the country
for part trade.
Two or Three Apprentices, wanted immediately,
to the above business.
THOMAS T. BURNS.
February 21. 10-3

State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sct.
OCTOBER TERM, 1815.

William Henderson's Heirs, for
Samuel H. Woodson, COMPLAINANT,
Against
Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants, by their
counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs
of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison,
having failed to enter their appearance
herein agreeably to law and the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of
this court, that they are not inhabitants of this
commonwealth, on motion of the complainants,
it is ordered, that they do appear here
before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit
court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the
3d Monday in April next, it being the
first day of our succeeding term, and file their
answer to the complainant's bill, or the same
will be taken as confessed against them: and
it is further ordered, that a copy of this order
be published in some authorized newspaper of
this commonwealth, agreeably to law.
A copy. Attest.

JNO. C. WALKER, J. C. J. C. C.
The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel
Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are
hereby notified, that I will attend at the Ta-
vern of Robert Miller, in the town of Rich-
mond, Madison County, state of Kentucky,
on Saturday the 9th day of March next, be-
tween the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'-
clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas
Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence
in the above suit in chancery.
SAMUEL H. WOODSON.
January 23, 1815. 4-8w

Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN ACT to provide for designating, surveying
and granting the military bounty lands.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the President of the
United States be and he is hereby authorized,
to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the pub-
lic lands of the United States, fit for cultiva-
tion, not otherwise appropriated, and to which
the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding
in the whole six millions of acres, two millions
to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan,
two millions in the Illinois territory, north of
the Illinois river, and two millions in the ter-
ritory of Louisiana, between the river St.
Francis, and the river Arkansas; the said lands
to be divided into townships, and sub-divided
into sections and quarter sections, (each quar-
ter section to contain, as near as possible, one
hundred and sixty acres,) in the manner pre-
scribed by law for surveying and sub-dividing
the other public lands of the U. States; the
same price to be allowed for surveying as is
fixed for surveying the other public lands, in
the same territory. And the lands thus sur-
veyed, with the exception of the salt springs
and lead mines therein, and of the quantities
of land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for
the use of the same, by the President of the U.
States, and the section No. 16, in every town-
ship, to be granted to the inhabitants of such
township, for the use of public schools, shall
be set apart and reserved for the purpose of
satisfying the bounties of one hundred and
sixty acres, promised to the non-commissioned
officers and soldiers of the United States, their
heirs and legal representatives, by the act, en-
titled "an act for completing the existing
military establishment," approved the twenty-
fourth day of December eighteen hundred and
eleven, and by the act, entitled "an act to
raise an additional military force," approved
the eleventh day of January eighteen hundred
and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
Secretary for the Department of War, for the
time being, shall, from time to time, issue war-
rants for the military land bounties to the
persons entitled thereto, by the two last men-
tioned acts, or either of them: Provided al-
ways, that such warrants shall be issued only
in the names of the persons thus entitled, and
be by them or their representatives applied for
within five years after the said persons shall
have become entitled thereto; and the said
warrant shall not be assignable or transferable
in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every
person in whose favor such warrant shall have
been issued, shall, on delivery of the same, at
the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, or
of such other officer as may at the same time
have, by law, the superintendence of the Gen-
eral land office of the United States, at the seat
of government, be entitled to draw by lot in
such manner, as the officer, at the head of the
land office, under the direction of the Presi-
dent of the United States, may prescribe, one
of the quarter sections, surveyed by virtue of
the first section of this act, in either of the
said territories which the person in whose fa-
vor such warrant has issued may designate.—
And a patent shall thereupon be granted to
such person, for such quarter section, without
requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no
claim for the military land bounties aforesaid,
shall be assignable or transferable, in any man-
ner whatever, until after a patent shall have
been granted in the manner aforesaid. All
sales, mortgages, contracts, or agreements, of
any nature whatever, made prior thereto, for
the purpose, or with intent of alienating,
pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are
hereby declared and shall be held null & void;
nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid,
be liable to be taken in execution or sold on
account of any such sale, mortgage, contract,
or agreement, or on account of any debt con-
tracted prior to the date of the patent, either
by the person originally entitled to the land,
or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by
virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judg-
ment of court against a person entitled to re-
ceive his patent as aforesaid.
May 6, 1812—Approved,
JAMES MADISON

From the provisions of the foregoing Act,
it is manifest that no Patent can issue until
the Warrant is presented to the Commissioner
of the Land Office.—It is therefore the interest
of the Persons entitled to Military Lands, that
their Warrants should, immediately after they
are issued, be deposited in the Office from
whence their Patents are to be obtained. This
course will preserve them from the various ac-
cidents to which they may be subjected in the
hands of the Owners or Agents who may have
been authorized to obtain them. It is also
manifest that all Contracts for the Sale of, or
incumbrance upon these Lands, prior to the
issuing of the Patents, are illegal and void.—
As it is impossible that Persons possessed of
Powers of Attorney for obtaining Military
Land Warrants, can have any legitimate inter-
est distinct from their Principals, Warrants
hereafter issued will be deposited in the Gen-
eral Land Office; and a Certificate of that act
will be given to such Attorneys if required.—
A Copy of this proceeding will be forwarded
to every Person in whose name a Warrant shall
issue, not only to counteract any misrepresen-
tations of the objects of this Regulation, but
to place the Soldiers of the late Army upon
their guard against the devices which have
already been, or may heretofore be, practised
by unprincipled and designing men to deprive
them of the Reward which is so justly due to
their meritorious services.

Land Warrants will continue to be issued at
the War Department upon the presentation of
the ORIGINAL "HONORABLE DISCHARGE," which
will remain there upon File, as heretofore:
but no other document will be required to ac-
company it excepting the address of the origi-
nal Claimant, in order that he may be duly no-
tified of the number and date of the Land War-
rant that will issue in his name.

In cases where the original Claimants are
dead, "THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT LAW" must
substantiate their claims conformably to the
Regulations now in use.
February 16th, 1816.
The Printers authorised to publish the
Laws of the United States are requested to in-
sert the above three times. 10-3

AN ACT

For the relief of John G. Camp.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the proper accounting
officers of the war department, be, and they
are hereby authorized to audit and settle the
accounts of John G. Camp, assistant deputy
quarter-master general, in such manner and
upon such terms, as may be equitable and
just.
February 1, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jonathan White.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the secretary of the
department of war be, and he is hereby author-
ized and required to renew military land war-
rant number eight hundred and seventy five,
which heretofore issued to James Gunn, and
to issue the same in the name of Jonathan
White, to whom it was assigned by said Gunn.
February 6, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Continuing in force certain acts, laying duties
on bank notes, refined sugars, and for other
purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the act, entitled
"An act laying duties on notes of banks, bank-
ers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds,
and obligations, discounted by banks, bankers,
and certain companies; and on bills of ex-
change of certain descriptions," passed the
second day of August, one thousand eight
hundred and thirteen, and the act supplement-
ary to said act, passed the tenth day of De-
cember, one thousand eight hundred and four-
teen, and the act entitled "An act laying du-
ties on sugar refined within the U. States,"
passed the twenty-fourth day of July, one
thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be,
and the same are hereby continued in force;
any thing in the said acts in any wise to the
contrary notwithstanding.
February 1, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Martin Cole, John Pollock,
George Westner, and Abraham Walty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That Martin Cole, John
Pollock, George Westner and Abraham Walty,
be, and they are hereby authorized to withdraw
their respective erroneous entries made in the
district of Madison, Canton, Vincennes and
Zanesville, respectively; and the monies paid
by them on the said entries shall be placed to
their credit on any purchase of public land
they may have made or shall make in the same
district.
February 6, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Markin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That Charles Markin shall
be permitted to withdraw his entries made on
the twenty-third day of February, one thou-
sand eight hundred and fifteen, at the land
office in Chillicothe from the north west quar-
ter of section number nineteen, township num-
ber two, of range number sixteen, and money
paid by him on the said entry shall be placed
to his credit on any purchase he shall make or
may have made of public lands in the same
district.
February 6, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION,

Directing a copy of the documents printed by
a resolve of congress of the 27th of Decem-
ber, 1813, to be transmitted to each of the
judges of the Supreme Court.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represen-
tatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That of the two hundred
copies of the documents ordered to be printed,
by a resolve of the senate and house of rep-
resentatives of the twenty-seventh of December,
one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the
secretary of state be, and he is hereby author-
ized to take one copy for each of the judges
of the Supreme Court of the U. States, to be
transmitted to said judges according to the
provision of the act of congress of the eight-
eenth of April, one thousand eight hundred
and fourteen.
February 6, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jonathan B. Eastman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the U. States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the proper accounting
officers of the War Department be and they
are hereby authorized to audit and settle the
accounts of Jonathan B. Eastman, District Pay
Master of the Lakes, and to allow him in the
settlement thereof, such credits as may appear
equitable and just.
January 17, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Anderson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the U. States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the sum of three hun-
dred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-eight
cents, paid by Joseph Anderson on the fifth
day of November, one thousand eight hundred
and five, on account of the purchase money of
the north west quarter of section no. 1 of land num-
ber eleven, in township seven, and range four,
in the Steubenville district, shall, by the regis-
ter and receiver of public monies of the land
office for the district aforesaid be placed to
the credit of the said Joseph Anderson, and be
considered as the fourth installment of the
purchase money due for said quarter section;
and that the said Joseph Anderson, his heirs
or assigns, shall be entitled to a patent for the
same.
January 22, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

The Lexington Library
Will be open in future, on every
Wednesday evening, from 6 to 9 o'-
clock. By order of the Directors.
THOS. M. PRENTISS, Libr.

March 4.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th instant, my
Lottery for the distribution of Property, will po-
sitively commence. A few tickets remain unsold—
which may be had of Mr. Daniel Bradford, Mr.
John Bridges, or of the subscriber.

EDWARD HOW.

Lexington, March 4, 1816.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-11 February 23, 1816.

EDUCATION.

The Subscribers return their grateful thanks
to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vi-
cinity, for the very liberal patronage they have
received since the establishment of their
School. Inasmuch as they have had the pleas-
ure to give satisfaction to all who have with
generous confidence entrusted their children
long enough to their care, they trust that by
the same unremitting attention, similar suc-
cess will attend their efforts. The School
will be continued at the same place—Terms
as usual in the Lancasterian Department, but in
the annexed Academy, Books must be fur-
nished by the Students.

N. B. A limited number of poor Children,
of respectable parents, will be received in the
Lancasterian Department, and as heretofore
taught gratis.

ALDRIDGE & VAUGHAN.

Lexington, Feb. 23, 1816.

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,

Have just received from New-York and Philadel-
phia, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

[Purchased principally for Cash.]
Which they are now opening in the white house,
corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will
sell on as good terms as any other house in the
Western country. They have on hand and will
keep a constant supply of

Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—

Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,

Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing
company. Also an assortment of PITTSBURGH
NAILS, which they will sell at wholesale, or by
retail at the wholesale price.

They likewise wish to sell for Produce, at a fair
price, or a reduced price in Cash.

A Valuable Farm,

Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the
lower Bourbon and Cynthiana roads, within nine
miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres inclosed,
with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too
tedious to mention.

10-11

Lexington, March 1, 1816.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

Steam Engines.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the
people of the state of Kentucky and Ohio,
who are concerned in STEAM ENGINES on
Oliver Evan's plan, that he is now ready to en-
gage to put up new Engines or repair old ones,
which may from time to time get out of order.
He flatters himself that by the long practice
he has had in setting and building Steam En-
gines while in Oliver Evan's employ, to be ca-
pable of giving general satisfaction to those
who may have occasion for his services.

Letters post paid, from any part of both
states, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES DOYLE.

Mayville Steam Mill.

Mayville Feb. 7, 1815.

10-31

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's,
Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and
the public in general, that he now carries them on in all
their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machine-
ry will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best
manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—
He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons,
hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons,
wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctu-
ally attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUIN.

February 28.

LOST,

On the 23d of February, a Red Morocco Pocket
Book, on the road from the Upper Blue Lick to
Washington—containing one five dollar note on the
bank of Frankfort, Kentucky—a bond of one hun-
dred dollars on capt. Harrison, clerk of the court of
Montgomery, and another of one hundred and ten
dollars on John Camron and Major Stratton, at Lit-
tle Sandy Works; also many other papers. Who-
ever has found it will lodge it at this office, or at
Mr. Betts's living at the Upper Blue Lick, and they
shall receive a handsome reward from me, living at
the mouth of Lee's Creek, Mason county, Ky.

WILLIAM HODGES.

February 28.

10-3

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All
those having demands on the firm, are requested to
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton
and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,

JOSEPH BEACH,

HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 21, 1816.

10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at
the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages,
Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the
shortest notice, and in the most manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

WHEREAS,

The subscriber hath laid off his possessions, at the
Lower Blue Lick, into half acre lots, and purposes
to establish a Town on said ground, for which pur-
pose application will be made to the county court of
Nicholas county, on the fourth Monday in May
next, to establish a town on said land, according to
law—I will also sell said lots at public sale, on the
twentieth day of March next to the highest bidder,
on said ground—and if all are not sold on that day,
the sale will also be made on the fifteenth day of
April next. In all cases five dollars in hand will be
required—twelve months credit will be given for
the balance, by the purchaser, giving bond and ap-
proved security for the money—an indubitable title
will be made to the lots by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

February 26.

10-8

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY MARCH 11.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lurching at his back."

Mr. BRADFORD,

Lest the public should be induced, by remarks
in the two last numbers of the Gazette, to believe
there were in reality some vexatious TREASURY
ARRANGEMENTS in existence, whereby the collector
of the revenue for this district was induced to de-
cline receiving certain bank notes in payment for taxes—
I must request that you will publish the following
extracts from circulars from the treasury depart-
ment, to collectors of the revenue, whereby it will
be seen that collectors are authorised to receive in
payment of taxes and duties, such bank notes as are
circulating currently at par in their respective dis-
tricts.

Under this authority, I did not hesitate to receive
the Ohio bank notes, whilst I considered them at
par with the notes of the Kentucky banks, but so
soon as the bank in which I make the public depos-
its, declined receiving them in deposit from individ-
uals, I also declined receiving them in payment of
taxes; for if I were now to receive them, I will ven-
ture to say, that four-fifths of the taxes would be
paid in that paper—consequently a like proportion
would be tendered by the bank in which I deposit,
to every person presenting the treasurer's check or
draft—which I do assure you would not be so wil-
lingly received as you imagine; for I have myself
heard a person holding the treasurer's check, ex-
press his unwillingness to receive any part in Ohio
notes.

JOHN H. MORTON,

Collector of the Revenue.

Collector's Office, March 1.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1815.

"Sir—The public notification from this De-
partment, of the 15th of June last, which has
been communicated to you, announced the in-
tention to forbid the receiving in payment of
duties, taxes or any public dues, the notes is-
sued by any bank, which does not, on demand,
pay its notes in gold and silver, and at the same
time refuses to receive, credit, re-issue and
circulate Treasury Notes emitted upon the
faith and security of the United States.

"I have now to require your attention, that
the measures thus announced may be carried
into execution: And, therefore, after the first
day of October next, you will not receive in
any payment to be made to you as an officer
of the United States, the notes issued by any
of the banks mentioned in the list subjoined
to this letter: which banks, it is understood,
have suspended the payment of their notes in
specie, and have refused to receive and re-issue
the Treasury Notes, in the manner above speci-
fied.

"It is an indulgence on the part of the go-
vernment, to receive the notes of any bank,
which has ceased to pay those notes, on de-
mand, in gold or silver. The necessity of the
case, and the convenience of the people, by
whom the duties and taxes are paid, constitute
the only motive for this indulgence. But the
banks, whose notes are thus received, enjoy a
benefit, to which they are not entitled, when
they cease to afford the government a corres-
ponding aid, by receiving a paper issued under
the public authority, and guaranteed by the
public faith and resources; when they refuse
to receive and circulate the Treasury Notes,
which (independent of other considerations) are
intrinsically worth more than bank notes,
because they bear an interest; and when, by
such means, they may essentially embarrass
every effort to restore to the community,
the facilities of a national circulating medi-
um."

"As it is proper that time should be given to
inform the citizens generally, upon the subject
of the bank notes, which are to be received in
public payments, the day on which the prohibi-
tion is actually to take effect, is fixed for the
first of October next; and if, prior to that
day, any of the notes of the banks mentioned
in the subjoined list, circulate in your district,
or its vicinity, you will take all practicable
means for giving publicity to this letter, and
to the list of the banks accompanying it. After
that day you will adhere rigidly to the
direction of not receiving any of the notes of
those banks in payments, to be made to the U.
States.

"It is proper, also, to apprise you, that bank
notes issued by banks not mentioned in the
subjoined list, are not to be received in pay-
ment of public dues, unless they are current
at the place where they are offered in payment
at par; and this condition is to be attended to
immediately, without waiting to enforce it,
until the first of October.

"Upon the whole, you will understand, that
for any payment to the United States, you are
to receive only,

I. Gold or Silver,

II. Treasury Notes.

III. Bank notes in the manner following:—

(1) Until the first of October next, the bank
notes of any bank in good credit, current at
par, at the place of payment, and (if you are
directed by your instructions, to make your
payments into any bank) such notes as will
be received and credited by the bank, em-
ployed for the deposits of the revenue, as
cash, in the account with the Treasury of the
United States.

(2) After the first of October next, the bank
notes answering the preceding description,
with the exception of such as are issued by
the banks mentioned in the annexed list;—
which are not to be received after that day,
although they may be current at par, and al-
though they may be receivable as cash at
the bank, where you are directed to make
your deposits.

"If any of the Banks mentioned in the sub-
joined list, should hereafter notify an intention
to accede to the Treasury proposition, you will
receive additional instructions on the sub-
ject."

"REVENUE OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1815.

"The collectors may receive such bank notes
as are circulating in their respective districts,
in good credit, at the nominal value, and as
will be received on deposit, to the credit of
the Treasurer, by neighboring banks of known
credit and solidity."

WASHINGTON CITY, February 27.

The difference which has existed between
the Senate and House of Representatives on
the subject of the metes and bounds of the
treaty making power, and the scope of the le-
gislative power when coming in collision with
it, is at length in a fair way of being satisfac-
torily adjusted. A bill has passed the House
of Representatives respecting the Convention
of Commerce with Great Britain, and will
probably pass the Senate, which, though it
does not settle the constitutional question, will
settle on principles of compromise and mutu-
al accommodation, the present difference be-
tween the two branches of the legislature. As
it appears proper, having published so exten-
sively the debate on the subject, that the
grounds of the ultimate decision should be
laid before the people, we shall shortly pre-
sent to our readers the report of the commit-
tee of conference on the disagreeing votes.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—FEB. 26.

The principal business of the day, was to
order to be engrossed for a third reading, a
bill "making appropriations for the construc-
tion of roads and canals."

This bill is highly important in its pro-
visions; proposing that dollars
annually (the blank is proposed to be filled
with six hundred thousand dollars) be appro-
priated for the purpose of constituting a fund
for making artificial roads, and opening canals,
which sum is to be set apart and inviolably
pledged as a fund for that and no other pur-
pose—the same to be placed under special
charge and direction of the Secretary of the
Treasury for the time being, &c.—suspenda-
ble during the state of war at the decision of
Congress; all monies subscribed by Congress
to the stock of any companies incorporated
for the purposes of internal improvement, to
be paid out of this fund, &c. and all proceeds,
interest and dividends of stock to accrue
to it.

Internal Improvement.

The Committee appointed on so much of the Presi-
dent's message, as relate to roads and canals,

REPORT:

That a view of the extent of territory, the
number and magnitude of navigable lakes,
rivers and bays; the variety of climate, and
consequent diversity of productions embraced
by the United States, cannot fail to impose the
conviction, that a capacity exists in this coun-
try to maintain an extensive internal com-
merce. The variety of productions peculiar
to the several parts, invites to the prosecution
of a commerce of the most interesting kind.—
A commerce internal, subject solely to the
regulations of the country, not dependent on,
or materially affected by, the vicissitudes of
foreign competition, or collisions; the profits
on which will rest in the country, and make an
addition to the wealth of the nation. Such a
commerce will in its natural tendency, create
interests and feelings, consonant with the great
interests of the community. Any practicable
scheme, therefore, for the improvement of
roads and inland navigation having for its ob-
ject the encouragement and extension of a
commerce so beneficial, has strong claims to
the attention and aid of a government, consti-
tuted to promote the general welfare.

Such improvements executed on an exten-
sive scale, would unquestionably contribute to
the general interest, and increase of wealth in
the nation; for whatever tends to accelerate
the progress of industry, in its various and
particular branches, or to remove the obstacles
to its full exertion, must, in the result, pro-
duce that effect. The contemplated improve-
ment in roads and canals, by extending the
communication for commercial and personal
intercourse to the interior and distant parts
of the Union, would bestow common benefits,
and give an enlarged faculty to the great branches
of national industry, whether agricultural,
commercial or manufacturing.

The agricultural products, which at present
from inconvenient distance, their weight, or
bulk, are unportable, could then be carried to
a distant market; the reduction on the charge
for price; and a ready market, and increased
price enhance the value of the lands, from
which the products were drawn.

The general commerce of the country would
thereby receive a proportional advantage from
the increase of the quantity of articles for ex-
portation, the facility and extension to the
vening of imported commodities, as also from
a more general consumption, arising from an
increased ability in the community to pur-
chase such commodities. To manufacturers a
reduction on the charge for transportation of
the raw material, and wrought commodity,
would be highly beneficial. The beneficial ef-
fects on individual interests, and the general
wealth in society, arising from a system of
cheap conveyance, by artificial roads & canals,
does not rest on speculative opinion, or abstract
reasonings, for confirmation; all doubts, as to
the advantages, have been removed by the test
of experience in every country where such
improvements have been executed on a liberal
scale.

To insure to the pursuits of useful industry
in a nation a state of the greatest prosperity, it
is only necessary to protect their interests from
foreign aggression, to leave them unrestrained
by artificial provisions, and to remove, or
mellow, the natural obstacles to their exer-
tion, by public works, rendering conveyance
practicable and cheap.

Such public works, while they are calculat-
ed to subserve the pecuniary interests of every
industrious class of the community, are highly
important in a political point of view. The
citizens, in the most remote parts, would be
brought into close connection by a facility to
commercial and personal intercourse. The
common interests and identity of feelings
thence arising, would, as a cement to the parts,
bind together the whole, with the strong bond
of interest and affection, giving stability and
perpetuity to the union. And as a means of
security, tend to increase our capacity for re-
sistance to foreign aggressions by rendering
less expensive, and more effective, our military
operations. The disadvantages experienced,
and heavy charges incurred during the late
war, for want of inland navigation along the
sea-coast, connecting the great points of de-
fence, are of too recent date, and decisive a
character, to require any other demonstration
that a facility in inland communication, con-
stitutes a principal means of national defence.

It is believed that improvements so im-
portant to the political and general interest of
society, stand strongly recommended to the
attention of the national legislature. The
general government alone, possess the means
and resources to give a direction to works cal-
culated for general advantage and to insure
their complete execution.

The particular objects of this kind, to which
public aid should be given, the means to be
employed, and the mode of applying the pub-
lic monies, remains to be considered.

The objects are such artificial roads and
canals as are practicable of execution, and
which promises a general or extensive advan-
tage to the community; others, of minor im-
portance, that are local in their nature, and
will produce only local benefits will more
properly be left for execution, to the means
and enterprise of individuals, or to the exer-
cisions of particular States. It is, indeed, a
political maxim, well attested by experience,
that whatever private interests are competent
to the provision and application of their own
instruments and means, such provision and
means should be left to themselves.

The great works which are calculated for
national advantage either in a military or com-
mercial view, their execution must depend (at
least for aid) on the general government.—
Wherever great obstacles are to be overcome,
great power and means must be employed.—
To such works the means of associated indi-
viduals are incompetent, and the particular
States may not have a sufficient interest in the

execution of works of the most essential ad-
vantage to other parts of the community. In
other cases, where interest might be sufficient-
ly operative, the means or the power may not be
possessed, their territorial jurisdiction being
limited short of the whole extent of the work.

Among many other objects of improvement
in inland navigation and roads, coming within
the above description, the following appears
to be recommended by their importance to the
attention of congress: 1st. Canals opening on
inland navigation along the Atlantic sea-coast.
2d. A great turnpike road from north to south.
3d. Turnpike roads forming communications
between the Atlantic and western rivers. 4th.
Military roads communicating with the fron-
tier posts; and, 5th. A canal around the
falls of Ohio, or opening the bed of the river
at that place.

The present state of the national finances,
and the effect which engaging in many expen-
sive works at the same time would produce, in
raising the price of labor, seems to point out
the policy of applying the public means to
one, or only a few of these objects, in the first
instance.

The difficulty and delicacy of selecting a
particular object from among many others of
acknowledged importance and great interest,
is sensibly felt. In making the decision, gen-
eral interests must be kept in view, and be held
superior to local considerations. It appears
proper, that when the government authorise
the expenditure and application of public mo-
nies, to one of these objects, they should at
the same time adopt a system, calculated to
insure, in due time, the execution of other
works requiring their aid.

After due consideration, and that examina-
tion which the committee have been able to
give to the subject, they respectfully recom-
mend to the first attention of congress, "The
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal," being in
their opinion of the first importance, and re-
quiring the aid of the general government. It
forms the central link, in that great chain of
inland navigation along the sea-coast proposed
to be opened. It is believed, from the best
evidence, to be practicable of execution, and
of itself, unconnected with other improve-
ments, will afford the most extensive advan-
tages. On this the committee will make a
special report.

Of the different modes which might be de-
vised of applying public monies to objects of
internal improvements, that of authorising
subscriptions for a limited number of shares of
the stock of companies incorporated for the
purpose, appears, on every consideration, to be
the most eligible. By limiting the number of
shares to be subscribed, to a third, or less than
one half, of the whole stock, there is more se-
curity that the government shall not become
engaged in impracticable projects for improve-
ments, and also for the economical expendi-
ture of the funds, than would be, on the plan
of a direct application, by government, of the
public monies.

The committee, in order to ascertain what
funds may be made applicable to the objects
of internal improvement, with due regard to
the state of the finances, and demands on the
treasury, requested information from the treas-
ury department. The information obtained
accompanies this report. It will be observed
that the surplus revenue applicable to these
objects, is hypothetically stated in the secre-
tary's letter as necessarily it must be in the
present state of the revenue laws.

It appears, however, under any contem-
plated change in the existing system, that the
revenue would be sufficient to supply, after
the present year, and during a state of peace,
an annual appropriation of \$600,000 for the
purpose of internal improvement. That sum
would constitute a fund capable of effecting
many valuable objects of that kind; and under
prosperous circumstances, the fund might be
gradually augmented in the proportion of the
decrease of the public debt. But, if it shall
enter into the policy of government to author-
ise expenditures in the execution of the works
calculated for public advantage and general
convenience, the same policy will direct to the
provision of the means. For it cannot be
doubted that the resources of the nation are
amply sufficient, when brought in aid of pri-
vate means, to effect every object of improve-
ment on roads and canals, that are of an exten-
sive nature, and of national concern.

The committee respectfully proposes that an
annual appropriation be made to constitute a
fund for making roads and opening canals;
that the fund shall be put under the direction
of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall,
whenever authorised by Congress, subscribe
for shares in the stock of companies incorpo-
rated for making artificial roads or opening
canals, and shall pay out of the aforesaid fund
the instalments as they become due on such
shares; and that any dividends thence arising,
when any work shall be completed, shall be
paid into, and become a part of said fund, and
the Secretary shall report, at each session, to
Congress, all expenditures, and the general state
of the fund as well as the state of the
works in which the government are concerned.

The committee have directed a bill to be
reported embracing the above provisions.

Treasury Department, Jan. 29th, 1816.

Sir—In your letter of the 27th ultimo, in-
formation is requested upon the two following
points: 1st. In case the revenue law should
be modified according to the plan proposed by
the secretary of the treasury, whether the sur-
plus revenue arising from permanent sources
would authorise a standing appropriation of
monies, annually, applicable to the construc-
tion of roads and canals, and to what amount.
2d. In case the creation of stock should be au-
thorized redeemable at a future period, to be
employed in the purchase of shares in the com-
panies formed for making roads and canals,
what particular branches of the existing re-
venue would be most proper to charge, and to
what amount, with the redemption of such
stock.

In answer to the first inquiry, I have the
honor to state, that if the revenue were per-
manently established upon the footing propos-
ed in the report from this department of the
6th of December last, and if the public expen-
ditures should not exceed the annual surplus
of revenue, which might be estimated, during
the continuance of the peace, at about four
millions of dollars. Whether the facts assum-
ed by which this result is produced will ac-
tually exist, can only be ascertained when the
intentions of congress upon these points shall
have been developed.

As to the second inquiry, it may be observ-
ed that there are no branches of the existing
revenue, which are not already pledged, either
specially, or in a general manner, for expen-
diture, already authorised, excepting certain
duties which will expire on the 17th of Feb.
next; and which, if continued by congress af-
ter that time, will probably be substituted in
lieu of other duties which are now pledged,
and which will be diminished or entirely abol-
ished. If stock should be issued under any
modifications for the purpose of internal im-
provements, there is therefore no branch of
the revenue which could be exclusively charged

with redemption, without violating prior
appropriations and pledges. But as the ag-
gregate mass of the revenue is estimated, after
the year 1816, to exceed the aggregate amount
of the charges upon it, this surplus, if congress
should think proper, might be applied either
directly to the defraying of the expenses of in-
ternal improvement, or, if stock should be is-
sued, as a fund for its redemption. No neces-
sity is perceived for issuing stock for this pur-
pose, unless it shall be determined to com-
mence the expenditures before the termination
of the present year; during which year there
will be no surplus of revenue. After its ex-
piration, when there shall be a surplus, there
can be no reason for constituting stock or, in
other words, for borrowing money. The mo-
ney in hand derived from the surplus revenue
can be applied directly to the purpose pro-
posed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. DALLAS.

Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, Chairman of the Com-
mittee of the Senate on roads and Canals.

NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES.

We have received the following, which is
stated to be of this substance:—N. Y. Gaz.

First, free of duty.—All articles for the use
of the United States, philosophical apparatus,
&c. books, and all articles for the use of the
schools, &c. specimens in natural history, &c.
wearing apparel, and personal baggage in ac-
tual use of persons coming into the United
States; regiments of antimony; bark of cork
trees unmanufactured; animals for breeding;
unwrought burr stones; clay unwrought;
bullion, copper in any shape for the use of mint,
copper or brass in piggs or bars, old copper,
tin in pigs or bars, old brass and old pewter,
furs undressed, lapis calaminaris, plaster of
paris, rags of any kind of old clothes, wool and
wood unmanufactured, (except mahogany and
dye wood) zinc, teutenage, and spelter, and
olive oil, in casks for manufacturers.

Second, ad valorem duties of seven and a half
per cent.—Dyeing drugs and their material, not
subject to other duty, gum arabic, gum senegal,
jewellery, gold and silver watches and
clocks, or parts of either, and frames of clocks,
laces of thread, silk and cotton.

Fifteen per cent.—All articles not free, and
not subject to any specific duty.

Twenty per cent.—Linen of all kinds, cam-
brics, lawns, hempen cloth, sail cloth, Russia
and German linens, silk and thread gloves and
hose; silks satins, and fall articles of which silk
is the material or chief value.

Twenty-two per cent.—All articles manufac-
tured of brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead
and tin, of which any of these materials are
of chief value; brass and iron ware, cutlery, pins,
needles, buttons and buckles of all kinds; gilt
plated and japanned wares of all kinds; can-
non, muskets, fire and side arms.

Twenty-eight per cent.—Woolen manufac-
tures of all kinds, and all articles of which wool
is the material or chief value.

Thirty-three and a third per cent.—Cotton
manufactures of all descriptions, of which cot-
ton is the material or chief value; china ware,
earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass
manufactures; bonnets and caps for women,
fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, ar-
tificial flowers and millinery; hats and caps of
wool, fur, leather, cloth, straw or silk; cos-
metics, washes, halsams, perfumes, painted
floor cloths, mats of grass or flags, sallad oil,
pickled capers, anchovies, &c. and sweetmeats.

Thirty per cent.—Articles charged with specific duties.—
Ale, beer and porter in bottles, per gal. 20
cents; do in casks, 10; alum, per lb. 3; bot-
tles, black glass, per groce, 144; boots per
pair, 200; bristles per lb. 3; cards, playing,
per pack, 30; cables and cordage, tarred, per
lb. 4; do untarred, varn

floral infamy, and that under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery?—Yet this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without they had first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid tribute proportioned to their cargo, and obtained a license to proceed to the port of destination. The French, on the other side, declared the American ships to be lawful prizes, if they had touched at the port, or even been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were the United States completely excluded from the ocean. Compare (says Mr. Jefferson) this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day (in which the Notes on Virginia were written) can be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there did exist both profligacy and power enough to exclude the United States from the field of intercourse with other nations. We therefore have a right to conclude, that to be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The question of '85 is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The question is, shall we manufacture our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He therefore who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us to a dependence on foreign nations.—I AM NOT ONE OF THESE."

From the Aurora.

Mr. DUNN—Enclosed you will receive extracts from the introductory chapter to my Tracts on Louisiana. As the Tracts are not yet published, and the boundary that ought to be assigned to Louisiana, as possessed and claimed by France, excites considerable interest at this time, in the public mind, I have transmitted to the result of all the enquiry I have been able to make on the important question of limit. Should you think this communication worthy of your readers, you will give it publicity in your widely extended paper.

Accept, sir, my respects.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Progressive Geography of Louisiana.

Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539-40, was no doubt the first European who actually traversed the regions near the mouth of the Mississippi; whose adventures have been preserved in literature. So extravagant, however, were the then projects of Spanish travellers in pursuit of the precious metals, and so little qualified to collect useful knowledge, that very few precise ideas of the countries through which they roamed, can be collected from their accounts. We may therefore conclude of the voyage of Soto, like many others, that he traversed, but did not discover the countries over which he travelled.

After the voyage of Soto, 132 years elapsed before any further knowledge of Louisiana was obtained by any European nation. In 1674 two French traders, Joliet and Marquette reached the Mississippi by penetrating from Canada through lakes Huron and Michigan—and thence the Fox Oniscousin Rivers. Shortly after the return of Joliet and Marquette, M. de la Salle, a gentleman from Rouen, in Normandy, in company with Father Lewis Hennepin, reached the Mississippi by the Illinois, and built fort Crevecoeur—M. la Salle explored the river to the mouth—Hennepin surveyed it upwards, above St. Anthony's Falls—went soon after to France, published an account of his discoveries, and named the country Louisiana.

La Salle returned to France, and in 1684, obtained from the ministry a small squadron, with which he set out, carrying orders to establish a colony on the Mississippi. From the very defective knowledge then gained of the northern part of the Mexican gulph, La Salle passed the mouth of the Mississippi; and, entering a deep and wide bay, he landed his men and effects, thinking himself on the Mississippi; but soon found his fatal error. An establishment was made, and a fort built. The country was taken possession of in the name of the king of France, with the formalities usual on such occasions, practised by European nations in their American conquests.

With the subsequent fate of La Salle's colony and his own death, we have nothing to do; these events are not pertinent to the question of previous possession.

In the month of February, 1699, the French under M. de Bonneville, landed on the shore of the Biloxi Bay, opposite the pass between Ship and Cat islands, and formed the first permanent establishment in Louisiana. It may be remarked with justice to the memory of Bonneville, that he was, if not the greatest of all the commanders sent from Europe since the discovery of America to establish colonies on that continent, he certainly was one of the number best calculated to encounter and overcome the numerous difficulties attending an establishment in a new discovered region.

Bonneville founded Pensacola, now occupied by the Spaniards.

On the 13th of December, 1701, an order arrived from Europe to the French commandant, directing the removal of the colony from Biloxi, to Dauphin island, at the mouth of Mobile river. This order was executed on the 16th January, 1702. Nearly contemporary establishments were made on Dauphins island and Mobile bay where the town of Mobile and fort Conde now stand.

Perdido river being the only entrance from the gulph of Mexico between Mobile and Pensacola bays, and at very nearly mid-distance, became at that early period the point of separation between the Spanish colony of Florida, and the French colony of Louisiana.

I have sought in vain for French or Spanish maps of Florida and Louisiana published in the beginning of the 18th century, though I have been informed there are such; but have been more fortunate with those of England and Germany. I have procured two maps, one published in London, 1719, dedicated to Wm. Law, Esq. of Laureston; having Louisiana as the centre, but reaching westward from Chesapeake bay 33 degrees of longitude, and having the Rio Grande del Norte included in its western limits.

The other map was published about the same period, (1719) and bears the title of—

Regni Mexicani, Nova Hispania, Ludoviciana, N. Angliæ, Carolinæ, Virginie, et Pennsylvaniae, sed non Insularum Archipelagi Mex-

icani, in America, Septentrionali, accurata tabula, exhibita a Joh. Baptista Homann, Norimbergæ."

On both these maps the coasts, rivers, mountains, and other grand features of nature, in those parts of North America are embraced, and drawn with astonishing correctness for the period of their publication. In the regions west of the Mississippi, but little additional accurate knowledge and no precision has been gained up to this time; no map extant has met my observation, in which the now Missouri territory and the province of Texas are more accurately defined.

In the London map, the bounds of Louisiana commences west at the mouth of Rio Grande del Norte, ascends that river to the mouth of the Rio Salde de a Paches (now St. Paul's) thence along that river to its source; thence by a curve to the 37° N. lat. where the limit meets the margin of the map.

On the east side, Carolina, Georgia, and part of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, are included. On the north, the boundary is left undefined.

The Nuremberg map commences Louisiana at the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, ascends that river to the mouth of St. Paul's river; thence by a line nearly north, until it reaches 38° north latitude; thence east through the now territories of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, to the sources of James River, thence nearly similar to the London map, until the limit merges into the Atlantic Ocean.

These two maps show that the bounds of Louisiana were at the epoch of their publication considered by the literati of Europe, as reaching to the Rio Grande del Norte. In both, the fort built by M. de la Salle, is laid down at the head of the bay of Espiritu Santo, and the mouth of the Guadalupe or St. Marks, on the spot now called Matagorda.

With the general contour of the coast of the Mexican Gulph, these maps have great resemblance, though differing considerably in latitude and longitude of places, constant opposition from the Spanish authorities in America were experienced by the French officers in Louisiana. The respective boundaries were made the subject of continual altercation.—To decide the extent to which it had a right to claim territory in Louisiana, the French government in 1718, sent M. de la Harpe to Louisiana, to explore the country by sea and land, and establish as far as possible the true limits of the province. The result of this gentleman's mission, and a succinct chronological table of events founded upon his survey, and upon the authority or a memoir of the count de Vergennes to the king of France, respecting Louisiana, will be given in our next.

WM. DARBY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10th, 1816.

*The Editor has two maps by HOMANN of Nuremberg, one of which is entitled *Amplissima Regiones Mississippi, seu Provincia Ludoviciana, a R. P. Hennepin, Fran. Miss. anno 1687; edita a J. B. Homann, Geograph. Norimbergæ.* This map agrees with that of Mr. Darby; it is colored, and the routes of La Salle are very perspicuously traced, as well as of M. CAVELIER, in 1687.

The routes of Soto in 1543, and his successor in 1552, are given in a very curious and distinct manner.

The British official map published in 1755, in two parts, by BOWEN, intended to point out boundaries, fixes the south limit of Louisiana at the same place as Homann.

From the Columbian.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

By the enquiry into alleged abuses we have received a letter from an intimate republican friend, now at Washington, for extracts from which we have not room to-day. The writer states, that the affair grows darker the more it is investigated. The audacity of Abraham Bradley in dismissing a clerk for giving testimony on oath, has caused great disgust. A sad scene of profligacy is disclosed, exhibiting something very like turpitude in the conduct of postmasters-generals, deputies, and connections. In all probability the whole gang will be dismissed.

A correspondent of the Aurora writes from Washington, that so many turns & returns have occurred under the management Return J. Meigs, that he thinks it is time for another—that it is time to turn them all out. In this we would heartily concur, even were the principal innocent of these speculations; because the post-office ought to be guarded by all parties as a holy sanctuary, a sacred shrine, the medium of correspondence, which is sacrilege to violate; and because the postmasters ought to be not only upright but unsuspected. Col.

It is said that Mr. Meigs means to resign his situation in the general post office in consequence of the effect of the late discoveries on his nervous system—the public good, according to the formula, requires it.—Aurora.

An occurrence at New-Orleans is mentioned in a letter from a gentleman there to his friend in New York, which may teach a lesson to some officers, &c. who come from Upper Canada to embark here for Europe, and when here forget that they are out of his Britannic majesty's dominions.

On the 3d of January, the citizens of New Orleans began to celebrate in a very festive manner the first anniversary of Jackson's operations, below that city; which celebration was to be continued till the 8th inclusive. Among the British merchants or agents who were purchasing cotton in the city, was a man named Pritchard, who at the coffee house was so indiscreet as to use scurrilous and reproachful language in speaking of the Americans; applying contemptuous epithets to the Yankee army and navy.—Indeed, the British consider the term Yankee as a reproach, and so use it.

An aged man present took down Pritchard's words, and had them placarded in the room. Presently after a major Hunter came in, and was informed of Pritchard's conduct. The major wrote him a note, requiring him to come to the coffee-house the next day and make a public apology. The limited hour expired without the appearance of P. on the

Rialto—when Hunter repaired to the lodgings of the British agent, and administered to that offender a quantum sufficit of stripes with a cowskin-whip. Pritchard thus disgraced, was stimulated by his fellows, to challenge major H. to a duel, and finding no other mode of allaying popular contempt, or replacing himself in some sort of estimation, he adopted their advice. The major accepted the invitation and chose the distance, (five paces.) On the first fire, Pritchard was shot through the body. The letter, written about an hour after, says that the ball was extracted from the opposite side, and the man was not expected to survive.

Columbian.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Isham Talbot, to the Editors, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1816.

I have the pleasure of enclosing to you a very interesting document, exhibiting in a very luminous and elegant manner, the situation of the very extensive manufacturing interests of our country, the magnitude and extent of which seems calculated to awaken as much pleasure and pride, as astonishment in the mind of an American citizen. This report in its views, as well as in the general objects which it recommends, will, I flatter myself, receive the sanction of a large majority of the National legislature, and will be followed by the adoption of the correspondent acts of legislation. The measure for which I hope will be found in the general Tariff of Duties on Importation, with which we have been furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A general system of taxation is progressing towards completion, founded principally on the calculations of a permanent peace establishment.—And amongst the measures in relation to this subject not yet completely carried into legislative enactments, we may calculate on the following as likely to be adopted: The repeal of the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, which was imposed by the last law on the subject—with the addition of 50 per cent, on the duty imposed on the capacity, which will make the amount of 7 1-2 cents per gallon, with an equalization of that duty to any portion of the year for which the distiller may desire a license in equal proportion with the time for which the license is to be taken out, bears to the same rate, for an entire year.—A regulation of vast importance to Kentucky.

The immediate repeal of all the duties on domestic manufactures, including those on household furniture and watches with a reduction of the direct tax from 6 to 2,000,000 dollars, to continue for one year only.—Frankfort Argus.

Canadian Volunteers.—The bill to compensate certain Canadian volunteers, by a bounty in land, according to their rank, was passed by the house of representatives.

Disbanded Officers.—The house concurred, yeas 77 nays 59, with the senate, to strike out the 3d section of the bill making further provisions for military services, which went to give a bounty in land to the officers late of the army of the United States.

National University.—The committee on that part of the president's message which relates to this subject, have reported a bill for the purpose.

The resolution from the house to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of carrying into execution the resolves adopted by congress on the death of the late Gen. Washington, was read three times, and agreed to. Messrs. King, Varnum and Barbour were appointed the committee on the part of the senate.

The resolution from the house of representatives expressive of the sense of congress on the achievements of captain Stewart, Bent, Biddle, and the officers and crews of the Constitution and Wasp, were read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of lieutenant-col. Wm. Lawrence, of the army of the United States, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates composing the garrison of fort Bowyer, was read a third time and passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The Virgin carried off.—An image of the Virgin Mary valued at 30 or \$90,000, has been brought to St. Domingo from Carthage, in a schooner belonging to New-York. It was taken as security for payment of a cargo of provisions carried into Carthage by that vessel.

Prodigality.—It is estimated that one man's speeches in congress, (who is constantly complaining of abridgments of the freedom of debate!) will cost the United States at least \$70,000, for the present session.

President Petion has purchased an elegant vessel, built at New-York, by certain shipwrights there on private account, for \$220,000. She carries 40 guns and 300 men, and is cruising against his majesty king Henry.

Lead Ore. Specimens of a very rich lead ore having been discovered by capt. Foulk in his rambles, near cantonment of our troops at Rock river.

From the Weekly Register.

GEORGIA SUGAR.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, politely communicated for the Weekly Register.

"The cultivation of the cane is rapidly extending with us. I have received some information on this interesting subject, which, I suppose, may be gratifying to you.

"Major Butler, on 85 acres, cultivated by 17 hands, produced 140,000 lbs. sugar, and 75 hds. molasses.

John M'Queen, Esq. planted 18 acres in cane—average product 20,000 per acre—5000 canes, the product of a quarter of an acre, yielded 600 gallons of juice, which boiled down, made 672 lbs. sugar, and may lose 50 lbs. in draining, leaving 632 lbs. or 2388 lbs of sugar per acre."

Let us look at these products and see what they amount to, at the present prices for sugar and molasses.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 140,000 lbs. sugar, | (worth |
| on the spot) 17 cents | \$23,800 |
| 75 hds. molasses, at 10 dollars | 6,000 |

Product of 85 acres and 17 hands \$29,800

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 18 acres at 2488 lbs. per acre— | |
| 44,785 lbs. at 75 cents, | \$7,613 25 |
| Say 23 hds. molasses, at \$80 | \$1,840 |

Produce of 18 acres and 5 or six hands, \$9,453 21

39,253 dollars, the product of 23 hands is for each hand \$1706. There is no gold mine equal to this.

But sugar and molasses may not hold their present prices—the duties will be reduced, and the cost of the freight and charges lessened, by the continuance of the peace. Good sugar, however, cannot easily be lower in the United States than 10 cents, the [old] duty included; and it is believed the West India Planter cannot profitably furnish it at so low a rate. And then the product of these crops, raised on 103 acres, by 23 hands (allowing the sugar at 10 cents per pound, and the molasses at \$40 per hogshead) would be \$21,978, or \$213 per acre, and \$962 per hand.

When we get to exporting sugar—when it becomes a staple article of our commerce like cotton, its value may depreciate equal to the duty that will probably be continued upon it, (12 1-2 cents per lb.) but still it will be a most profitable crop.

Thus do the bounties of God to our country unfold themselves and—

POINT TO INDEPENDENCE.

War between England and Spain.

Charleston, Jan. 14.

Captain Hill of the schr. Weazle, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 12 days from Cape Nichola Mole, informs us, that just before he left there, a schr. from Jamaica bound to Cape Francois, put in to land a passenger who was charged with business from the Haytian government. They informed that a war was immediately expected between Great Britain and Spain. Captain H. also says, that the officers of the British sloop of war Carnation, which had been in at the Cape for some days, reported that they had a similar expectation.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

"It is an ill wind which blows no good." The violent and apparently vindictive attack recently made through the columns of the Reporter, against Colonel Monroe, seemed at first, to augur little else than pity and indignation for the weakness and wickedness by which it was prompted. Some good has, however, resulted from it. The people were, before, tranquil and silent, waiting the period when their unbiased, and might be said, undivided suffrages, would have elevated the man best qualified to wield our destinies.

This recent and violent abuse of the man, whom the affections and confidence of nine-tenths of the republicans of Kentucky, will still carry to the presidency, has produced an excitement and current of public feeling not easily defeated or suppressed, however loud and long the devotees of Gen. Armstrong should continue.

The source whence this attack sprang, and the illiberal and violent manner in which it was conducted, was sincerely regretted by every Republican of the country. This regret has, however, an offset, by the effect which was produced upon the community. What was designed as fatal to Mr. Monroe, produced a re-action in his favor—what was commenced in the hope of division and distraction, has resulted in an extension and firmness of public sentiment.

Such has been the effect of the course pursued by the enemies of Col. Monroe, or rather the friends of Gen. Armstrong, that already have men of high standing, declared themselves candidates for the electoral ticket in favor of Mr. Monroe.

It was observed upon a former occasion, which has not been (and could not with truth) be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the republicans of Kentucky were decidedly in favor of his election to the presidency. With increased confidence, Brutus repeats the assertion; and if proof were wanting, it is to be found in the mouth of almost every man in the country.

That this opinion in favor of integrity and talents, and a just estimate of a long life of faithful public services, should not be perverted by false assertions and shallow artifices—that the community neither at home or abroad should be deceived by the pretended formidable array, made in the Reporter, against Col. Monroe—and made too by a few devoted friends to Gen. Armstrong, were the inducements to obtrude some facts and desultory comments upon the community. With these inducements he will continue to speak and to act as circumstances may require.

BRUTUS.

P. S. It is to be regretted that mankind are more prone to find motives in the eye of a brother, than their own. Corn Planter says, "Brutus must expect to gain something" by advocating Col. Monroe. Is this doing unto others as you would they should do unto you? Suppose Brutus had published to the world, that "you, Corn-Planter, had thought and spoke well of the venerable SULLY, because he had conferred on you a valuable and profitable office," and had called himself a Farmer, and headed his publication with "serious reflections of a plain countryman," when at the very same moment he was living in town on a fat office—Had Brutus done this, would Corn-planter conceive him blessed with an over-portion of the milk of human kindness?

DIED.—At his lodgings in Washington City, the Hon. ELIJAH BRIGHAM, a representative in Congress, from the state of Massachusetts.

A PUPPY LOST!

Left the residence of the subscriber at the corner of Mill and Second Streets, Lexington, on Monday the 4th inst. a well grown puppy, about six months old; his colour is a light yellow; rather clumsy, and is a mixture of the bull and mastiff. Any person who will bring him home, or give information where he is, shall be amply rewarded for his trouble.

JOHN BRADFORD.

March 9, 1816.

Collector's Office, Lexington, 2

March 8, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the duties imposed on various goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured in the United States, are abolished.

The several accounts to be rendered by individuals, will embrace a period inclusive of the 21st day of February, 1816.

Accounts for periods within the present quarter, may be duly rendered immediately, or at any time previous to the 12th day of April next.

Accounts for periods, terminating on or before the 31st day of Decr. last, which have not yet been rendered, will, of course, be rendered in the same way as if the duties were not abolished.

JOHN H. WORTON,

Collector of the Revenue.

11—1w

Kentucky Insurance Office,

MARCH 6th, 1816.

An annual meeting of the stock-holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, on Monday, the first of April next, at twelve o'clock—punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Directors,

C. BRADFORD, Clk.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, the 21st Inst.

Will be sold at the farm of Joseph Moore, Dec'd., five miles from Lexington, on East Hickman, the FOLLOWING PROPERTY—viz.

Horses, Hogs, Cows and Sheep.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AND

FARMING UTENSILS.

The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.—A credit of nine months will be given for all sums above five dollars—bond and security required.—Cash will be required, for all sums under that amount. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

ROBERT MACNITT, Ex'or.

N. B.—All persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Moore, dec'd., are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated by the 21st inst.—and those who are indebted, are requested to come forward and pay their respective debts.

CATHARINE MOORE, Ex'rix.

ROBERT MACNITT, Ex'or.

11—2

LOST,

Between the house of Mr. Abner Bean and Mr. Daniel Halstead, a small

Red Morocco Pocket Book,

Tied round with a blue yarn string, containing four 5 dollar, and one 3 dollar note, on the bank of Steubenville, endorsed on the back J W P and two 1 dollar notes, bank not recollected—with sundry other papers, too tedious to mention. Any person finding said pocket book, and leaving it at the house of Mr. Bean in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD.

11—3p

6 Cents Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and returning to the subscriber, ELIJAH THURMAN, an apprentice to the Waggon Making Business.—He is about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion and fair hair—has a down-cast look.

EDWARD HOW.

Lexington, March 4, 1816

10—2

Taken up by George Hamilton, living in Fayette county on North Elkhorn, one Brown Mare, three years old last spring, 13 hands high, a star at tail snip, both hind feet white, appraised to \$18—before me this 9th day of December, 1815.

ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P.

11

Jessamine County, to wit:

Taken up by William McConnel, living near the court house, a Bay Mare, both hind feet white, about half to the pastern joint, and star in her face, four years old last spring, and about fourteen hands high, neither docket nor branded—appraised to \$18

JOHN METCALF, J. P.

December 16, 1815—A copy—attest,

JOHN C. WALKER, d. c. c. c. o.

Patent Lever Watches.

The subscriber has just received a few Gold Patent Lever Watches, which he offers for sale at his shop, opposite the Lexington Branch Bank, where he keeps constantly on hand, silver Coffee, Tea, and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Pitchers, Tumblers, Spoons, and every other description of Silver, and Gold Work and Jewelry.

ASA BLANCHARD.

March 2, 1816.

10—

NEW TAVERN.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE.

Has opened a Tavern in the town of Lexington, at the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite the Branch Bank; where travellers and others who may call on him, will meet with all the attention which it may be in his power to bestow.—He can safely promise, that his servants shall be attentive in discharging their duty; that his bar shall be constantly supplied with the best foreign and domestic liquors; that his table shall be spread with the best that the market can afford; that he will make his house comfortable to those who visit it; and that horses will be well taken care of, at a stable immediately adjacent, to which there is convenient access. Visitors of the house will not be interrupted by strangers; and travellers, with the bustle and noise usually incident to a tavern. Expecting to comply in every respect with the above promises, he confidently relies upon a share of the public patronage.

10—4t

February 28.

Stop the Runaway Freighter!

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Nicholasville, Jessamine county, on Saturday, the 24th instant, a negro man named PETER.—He is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty dark complexion, a well built, handsome fellow, one of his fore teeth out.—is clothed in consists of a dark brown broad cloth coat, pretty new, two gingham cravats; also, a dark coloured linen coat, a grey great coat, and sundry articles of clothing—his hat probably of fur. Took with him a very old sorrel mare, of common size, with a blaze face, an old saddle, and new Indian blanket.—The above negro is a sensible, plausible fellow, and capable of forming a good story—can read and write very well, of course will produce his own vouchers in support of his freedom. Pretends to a great deal of piety, preaches occasionally, and expert in whatever he undertakes.—It is believed he will make for the state of Ohio, as this is not his first attempt. Any person apprehending or giving information of said fellow, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE TALBOT.

Jessamine County, K. February 28 10—5t

CATCH HIM!!!

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a negro man named STEPHEN, about 17 years of age, tolerably well made, light complexion.—Had on when he went away, a full-dress coat and pantaloons, fur'd hat, with crape round it. Any person taking up said boy, and securing him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid if brought home.

THOMAS T. BURNS.

February 28.

10—3

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

